FBI INVESTIGATION OF OSWALD'S USE OF THE ADDRESS 544 CAMP STREET

Synopsis: One of Oswald's pamphlets with the 544 Camp St. address was in the files of the FBI before the assassination. At that time, the FBI apparently did not investigate the FPCC's connection with the building there. The Warren Commission seems not to have noticed this omission.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The day after Oswald's arrest in New Orleans on August 9, 1963, he was interviewed, at his own request, by SA John L. Quigley of the FBI. Among Oswald's literature was a pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba." Quigley noted that Oswald "made available" a copy of this pamphlet and of the two one-page items he was handing out (17H761). As reported in detail below, I have learned that Quigley kept this copy, and that it did bear the rubber-stamped impression " FPCC / 544 CAMP ST. / NEW ORLEANS, LA."

Quigley's report of the interview (17H758-62) includes a verbatim transcription of the two one-page items, each of which bears Hidell's name and "P.O. Box 30016." However, there is no mention of 544 Camp Street anywhere in this report. The only reference to the pamphlet is as follows:"OSWALD stated in addition to this he had on his person several copies of a thirty-nine page pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by CORLISS LAMONT, which he carried with him as it contained all of the information regarding the committee, and he would be in a position to refer to it for proper answers in the event someone questioned him regarding the aims and purposes of the commmittee. OSWALD had in his possession at the time of interview a copy of the above three described documents and made available a copy of each to the Agent." (17H761)

This 1961 pamphlet is a critical essay on U.S. policy toward Cuba before and during the Bay of Pigs invasion. The FPCC is mentioned only in one of the references on page 38, and in the rubber-stamped address. One can only speculate why Oswald allegedly told Quigley that the pamphlet contained information about the committee. Quigley testified that Oswald was evasive when asked for details such as where FPCC meetings were held (4H435-6). Quigley's report noted that "OSWALD said that the committee did not have any offices in New Orleans, and whenever meetings were held they were held in residences of various members." (17H759)

It is hard to see how Quigley could have missed the stamped address. He told the Warren Commission that he "reviewed" this pamphlet with Oswald (4H437). Since Oswald probably did not say "I have this thirty-nine page pamphlet with me," and the back cover is not numbered as page 40, it is reasonable to conclude from the language of Quigley's report that he himself looked at page 39, where the address appears.

The pamphlet was not completely forgotten by the FBI: on September 12, the New Orleans office asked the New York office to "furnish an appropriate characterization of Corliss Lamont" (17H811). This "characterization" (of Lamont as a Comsymp, of course), and Quigley's interview report, were included in two larger reports: that of SA Kaack, dated October 31, 1963 (CE 826), and that of SA DeBrueys, dated October 25, 1963 (CD 1114, VI-29, pp. 24-41). Neither Kaack's nor DeBrueys' report includes any further information on the pamphlet (beyond what is in the Quigley memo). In particular, neither mentions the 544 Camp Street address.

This omission is most suspicious in the case of the DeBrueys report, the title of which is not "Lee Harvey Oswald" but "Fair Play for Cuba Committee - New Orleans Division." Although this report is primarily about Oswald, it does mention attempts to identify A.J. Hidell. (As the Commission noticed - see CE 833, # 17 - this was not in the otherwise quite similar Kaack report.) DeBrueys' synopsis noted that "Cuban sources at New Orleans have no pertinent information regarding anyone named HIDELL and there is no record of any such name in the New

Orleans directory or from credit sources. No activity of subject organization observed since 8/16/63." (As I observed in my memo of 5/7/68, DeBrueys' description of the August 16 incident is peculiar. He said that there were two, not three, persons involved, and that they remained in front of the ITM "for only a few moments." This incident is not in the Kaack report at all.) Thus, it appears that DeBrueys quite properly tried to identify Hidell, who was presumably a leader of the N.O. FPCC, but the evidence which Quigley had obtained that a certain address was being used by the "subject organization" somehow escaped his attention.

I cannot be sure that I have seen all of the FBI reports which should have mentioned the 544 Camp address. (Understandably, the unpublished DeBrueys report was not included in the headquarters file on Oswald (CE 834); my copy is from the State Department file.) The Commission was not eager to study even the headquarters file (5H11-14); I have seen no indication that they ever got interested in the Dallas and N.O. field office files where, presumably, such material as the pamphlets and transcripts of tape recordings were kept. However, to the best of my knowledge, there is no mention of Oswald's use of the 544 Camp Street address in any FBI report prepared before the assassination, although a pamphlet with that address was in the FBI's files.

Three days after the assassination, the FBI did conduct what may generously be called an investigation of this matter. This investigation seems to have consisted of an interview with Sam Newman (CD 75, pp. 680-1), and brief followup checks with Frank Bartes and Guy Banister (CD 75, pp. 682-3). The results were incorporated into the FBI's Summary Report to the Commission: "Also at the time of his August, 1963, arrest, Oswald had been passing out publications bearing the stamp "FPCC, 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, La." But Mr. S.M. Newman, owner of the building at that address, advised he had never rented office space to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee or to anyone using any of the aliases Oswald had been known to use. Neither could Mr. Newman identify photographs of Oswald as having been the occupant of office space in the building." (CD 1, p. 64)

The Secret Service did investigate this address (CE 1414, CE 3119). In fact, the copy of the Lamont pamphlet in CE 3120 got to the Commission via the SS (CD 1495). On December 6, 1963, the FBI emphatically dissuaded the SS from continuing its investigation of Oswald's literature. It appears from SS SAIC Rice's report on his conversations with the FBI that the FBI's action was prompted by Rice's inquiries on that date into the printing of some of Oswald's literature in New Orleans (SS 517, unpublished part). However, another SS report (that part of SS 517 which is in CE 1414) reveals that Rice had also asked about 544 Camp: "On 12-6-63 SAIC Rice inquired of FBI Special Agent Paul Alker, New Orleans, as to the results of any investigation which they may have conducted in an attempt to connect Lee Harvey Oswald and the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" with the address 544 Camp Street, New Orleans. SA Alker advised that they had checked this angle out thoroughly but with negative results." (22H831)

Unless there are reports I have not found, the FBI never told the Commission the significance of 544 Camp Street, nor did it point out its own incompetence (at least) in failing to check this out before the assassination. The FBI may not even have sent the Quigley copy of the pamphlet to the Commission. (FBI Exhibit D-25 appears to include the "Hands off Cuba" handbill which Oswald gave Quigley, but the Archives could not find any cover letter or memorandum relating to this exhibit, which is identified only as "three FPCC handbills.") My inquiries have not been successful in obtaining a copy of this Quigley pamphlet in the Archives or elsewhere (but they have been successful in finding that the 544 Camp address was on it); a summary of these inquiries is presented here.

After reading "Oswald in New Orleans," I wondered what the FBI had done about this matter before the assassination. I noted that Quigley's report does not explicitly say that he kept the literature that Oswald showed him, and I learned that some copies of the Lamont pamphlet were found without the stamped

address. Since I did not expect the Archives could find an item which I could not prove they had, I decided to write first to the Justice Department, under the Freedom of Information Act. (Copies of my correspondence with the Justice Department and the Archives, totaling 18 pages to date, are available on request.) I would characterize the Justice Department's replies as slow, not too responsive, and remarkably imprecise considering that the department is full of lawyers. I suspect that such responses are more routine than not, and I feel that whatever deliberate suppression was involved in delaying a meaningful response to me is of negligible significance, compared to the importance of the document itself.

The first breakthrough was in a letter from Mr. James T. Devine, Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General, dated September 11, 1968, in which he confirmed my guess that Quigley had kept the pamphlet which Oswald had "made available" to him, and indicated that a "record copy" is presently in the files of the Justice Department. In a letter dated November 8, Mr. Devine confirmed the presence of the address: "The Quigley document is identical to the 11 copies transmitted to the Warren Commission which contain the rubber stamped impression: FPCC / 544 Camp St. / New Orleans, La."

On the important question of whether the FBI suppressed this pamphlet from the Warren Commission, the information I have obtained so far is contradictory. The Archives has told me that "an examination of pertinent records of the Commission has failed to reveal any indication that the original Lamont pamphlet given to Special Agent John L. Quigley by Lee Harvey Oswald, a copy, or a report concerning the pamphlet was transmitted to the Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. None of the original pamphlets which we received from the F.B.I. bears any identification which would indicate that it is the pamphlet given to Agent Zuigley by Oswald .... We have no original Crime Against Cuba pamphlets except those in CE 3120 and F.B.I. Exhibits 99 and 303." (Letters dated August 2 and 19, 1968) Before the Justice Department checked their "record copies" for me, they said that "we have caused the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be re-checked and it has been determined that all copies of the pamphlet you requested have been turned over to the Archives." (Letter of April 23, 1968) On the one hand, I would not be surprised if the Archives were honestly unable to find this item even if they had it. On the other hand, the Justice Department (that is, presumably, the FBI) may have been in error. (After all, I deliberately had not explained why I was interested in just this one copy of the pamphlet, hoping that my correspondents would not see its significance.) In any case, one cannot determine to what extent the FBI kept this pamphlet (and its meaning) hidden from the Warren Commission without clarifying this contradictory evidence.

Paul L. Hoch
December 26, 1968

On his person at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963, Oswald also carried a card of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter." It was issued to L. H. Oswald, dated June 15, 1963, and signed by A. J. Hidell, Chapter President. Along with it in Oswald's possession at the time was a fraudulent Selective Service card containing Oswald's photograph and identifying him as Alek James Hidell. (Exhibits 35, 10)

At the time that Oswald was arrested in August, 1963, by the New Orleans Police Department, he was passing out leaflets which included an application for membership in the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Charter Member Branch, A. J. Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La." Post Office records revealed that Box 30016 was nonexistent, but that Box 30061 was rented under the name of L. H. Oswald from June 3, 1963, to September 24, 1963. In addition to L. H. Oswald, A. J. Hidell and Marina Oswald were listed as persons entitled to receive mail through the box.

Also at the time of his August, 1963, arrest, Oswald had been passing out publications bearing the stamp "FPCC, 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, La." But Mr. S. M. Newman, owner of the building at that address, advised he had never rented office space to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee or to anyone using any of the aliases Oswald had been known to use. Neither could Mr. Newman identify photographs of Oswald as having been the occupant of office space in the building.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 11/25/63

SAM MIKE NEWMAN, owner of the office building located at 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, residence address 1337 Mithra Street, New Orleans, advised that approximately eight to nine months ago he rented office space at 544 Camp Street, which he believed was office number 6 or 7 to several Cubans, names unknown, who were with the Cuban Revolutionary Association. Mr. NEWMAN said he had seen these Cubans previously around the office of GUY BANISTER, Guy Banister Associates, but he did not know their names. Mr. NEWMAN stated he believes one of these individuals was SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH who at that time appeared to be the head of the organization but was later replaced by LUIS RABEL. He said that SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH after being replaced as head of the organization was engaged in selling life insurance in New Orleans. NEWMAN stated that LUIS RABEL could be contacted at telephone numbers WH 7-5544 and 288-7905.

Mr. NEWMAN stated the Cuban Revolutionary Association did not have any money to pay rental on the office space at the time they obtained this space but were to pay rental to him from proceeds derived from a city wide fund collecting campaign they were conducting to raise money for the Cuban people.

Mr. NEWMAN related that the Cuban Revolutionary Association occupied office space at 544 Camp Street for approximately three or four months during which time they did not pay him any rental on the office space they occupied. He said that approximately 1½ months after they moved from the premises he received a check for $100 from a Mr. GRIMALDI located in the Audubon Building, who was a volunteer bookkeeper for the organization.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to Mr. NEWMAN at which time he advised that to the best of his knowledge he has no recollection of seeing OSWALD in or around the building located at 544 Camp Street and does not have any recollection of any individual by that name contacting him in regard to the rental of office space in his building.

Mr. NEWMAN further informed that he has never rented office space to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee or

On 11/25/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR. and SA LAWRENCE F. FOLSE/jab Date dictated 11/25/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

680

59

This series of reports from the second part of File 75, beginning with page 680, reflect anything but an FBI determination to discover fact [illegible] truth. They are in conflict with Secret Service re-

anyone representing that organization. He further stated that he has not been contacted by or rented office space to anyone by the names of V. T. LEE, A. J. HIDELL, A. T. HIDELL, ALEK JAMES HIDELL or O. H. LEE.

Mr. NEWMAN recalled that not over two months ago a man telephonically contacted him wanting to rent an office in the building and at that time furnished his name and the name of the organization he represented but Mr. NEWMAN was unable to recall either name. Mr. NEWMAN stated he is certain the name of the organization had nothing to do with Cuba. The individual who telephonically contacted him wanted the office open at night for meetings of the organization and informed him all he needed was a desk and about fifteen chairs. Mr. NEWMAN stated he had no further contact with this unknown individual who had telephonically contacted him. However, he stated that he believes his janitor, JAMES ARTHUS saw this individual at the building at 544 Camp Street, and talked to him.

Mr. NEWMAN further recalled that about nine or ten months ago a tall, thin man, about 38 years of age, with dark hair contacted him and arranged for the rental of office space at the building at 544 Camp Street. This man told him that he worked as an electrician during the day and desired to teach Spanish at night. This unknown man paid one month's rent of $30 or $40 in advance. Mr. NEWMAN said this individual came back the following week and informed him that he had been unable to get enough students to enroll in the Spanish course to "justify fooling with the class" and that he had changed his mind and no longer wanted the office space. The man told NEWMAN to keep the money he had paid in advance rent. Mr. NEWMAN said that he would endeavor to locate a record of this individual's name and if successful he would furnish the name of this individual to the FBI.

The day after I left New Orleans, Garrison subpoenaed William S. and Julius J. Oswald. On May 9, the omniscient Washington Post, which on this subject teaches the Pope holiness, ran this editorial:

## *Guilt by Name*

Jim Garrison, the bombastic district attorney of New Orleans, has apparently discovered a new way to look for evidence. Still seeking gamely to find something to substantiate his charge that President Kennedy's assassination was the result of a major conspiracy, Mr. Garrison is now calling in people named Oswald. His purpose is to ask them about Lee Harvey Oswald, as if, by talking to all the Oswalds in New Orleans, he can find something think what might have happened if the District Attorney of New York had called in Bud Costello to ask about Frank's activities? Or if the Marshals of the Old West had called Henry and William James to ask about Jesse?

The field for Mr. Garrison is unlimited. After he finishes with all the Oswalds in New Orleans, he can move his show elsewhere. And, of course, he can call all those people named Ruby. There must be enough Oswalds and Rubys in the country

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date November 25, 1963

FRANK BARTES, 1608 Mason Smith Avenue, Metairie, Louisiana, delegate to the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that SERGO ARCACHA SMITH was formerly the delegate for the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, Louisiana. BARTES stated that the Cuban Revolutionary Council is an anti-Castro organization.

On 11/25/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR. /sw Date dictated 11/25/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

182

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date November 25, 1963

GUY BANISTER, Guy Banister Associates, Inc., 531 Lafayette Street, New Orleans, was telephonically contacted on November 25, 1963 and advised that SERGO ARCACHA SMITH of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, who was the head of that organization in New Orleans, Louisiana, some time ago, had told him on one occasion that he, SMITH, had an office in the building located at 544 Camp Street. Mr. BANISTER stated that he had seen a young Cuban man with SMITH on a number of occasions in the vicinity of 544 Camp Street, but could not recall the name of this young man.

On 11/25/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR. /sw Date dictated 11/25/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

183

61

These are hardly serious FBI reports of serious FBI investigations. They reveal less than the average agent carried in his memory, much less than the files contained, less than was public knowledge, and are a compound of deception. Bannister was a former FBI agent and high-ranking New Orleans police official. His business was detective [illegible] Arcacha well and arranged for the rental of the CRC

CD 87

Form No. 1588 (Revised)
MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-50)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

| ORIGIN | OFFICE | FILE NO. |
|---|---|---|
| Field | New Orleans | CO-2-34,030 |

| TYPE OF CASE | STATUS | TITLE OR CAPTION |
|---|---|---|
| Assassination of President | Continued | Lee Harvey Oswald |
| INVESTIGATION MADE AT: New Orleans, Louisiana | PERIOD COVERED: 12-6-63 | Assassination of President Kennedy |
| INVESTIGATION MADE BY: SAIC John W. Rice | | |

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Orleans, was contacted relative to their interview with Miss Marilyn Murrett, cousin of Lee Harvey Oswald, and she denied having seen Oswald at any time outside the United States. FBI reported negative results in connection with their inquiries relative to possession of rifle in New Orleans by Oswald, or the use of gun club for practice purposes, also travel from New Orleans to Mexico. Western Union records in New Orleans failed to reflect money orders sent to Oswald. The Fair Play For Cuba Committee pamphlets were printed in New Orleans at two different plants. Oswald reportedly was identified at one place as the person who placed the order, but was not identified at the other.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to various reports submitted in this case.

On 12/6/63, at approximately 12:30 PM(CST), telephone call was received from Deputy Chief Paul J. Paterni, relative to information contained on page 10 of SA A. G. Vial's report dated 12/3/63, detailing results of interview with Miss Marilyn Murrett, 757 French Street, New Orleans, cousin of Lee Harvey Oswald, who said she returned to New Orleans in January, 1963, after having travelled extensively in the Far East and elsewhere. It was requested that this matter be discussed with SA Vial to determine if Miss Murrett had mentioned having been in contact with Oswald at any time during her travels in the Far East while he was in the

RECEIVED
DEC 8 1963
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

| DISTRIBUTION | COPIES | REPORT MADE BY | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chief | Orig &2cc | | |
| Dallas | 2cc | SPECIAL AGENT | |
| New Orleans | cc | APPROVED: John W. Rice 517 | DATE: 12-9-63 |
| | | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | |

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—61800-1

CD 87

Marine Corps, not overlooking the possibility that she could have recruited him for the Communist cause, and could have instructed him in connection with the assassination while they were both in New Orleans the early part of 1963.

It was also suggested that we ascertain from the FBI if there was any information developed by them to indicate that Oswald had the rifle while in New Orleans or if he used a local practice range, and whether inquiries had been made to determine if Oswald travelled by bus from New Orleans to Mexico.

ASAIC Joseph Sylvester and SA Paul Alker, Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Orleans, were interviewed by telephone following my conversation with Deputy Chief Paterni.

Mr. Alker advised that Oswald obtained a permit on September 17, 1963, from the Mexican Consul in New Orleans to visit Mexico for 15 days, and that he entered Mexico at Laredo, Texas, on or about September 26, 1963.

Mr. Sylvester said that his office had made every possible effort to determine the mode of transportation. He said the airlines had been checked, with negative results, and that inquiries of the bus and railroad stations had also been negative to date due to the fact that the tickets do not bear the name of the traveler.

He further advised that they had interviewed - or had attempted to do so - all persons who had applied for permits to travel in Mexico at about the time Oswald applied, and that no information of value had been developed to date.

Mr. Alker advised that all persons interviewed in New Orleans had been questioned as to whether or not Oswald was in possession of a rifle while in New Orleans, and no information had been developed to indicate that he had a rifle at that time. He said that all gun clubs in the area had been checked, and there was no record of Oswald having used them for practice purposes. He said that it is necessary for all persons visiting Mexico for hunting purposes to register firearms with the local Consul, and that there is no record of a gun or rifle made with reference to Oswald's tourist permit.

Mr. Alker stated that Miss Marilyn Murrett had also been questioned by FBI Agents, and that she alleged that she had not seen Oswald at any time during her travels outside the United States. He stated that there is nothing to indicate that Miss Murrett is a Communist.

Mr. Alker also stated that since the Murretts denied having seen a rifle in the possession of Oswald when he was in their home for a few days the latter part of April or first part of May, 1963, and since he reportedly had only two suitcases when he departed 4907 Magazine Street, according to a witness, it is unlikely that he had the rifle while in New Orleans, unless it was included among the household goods which Mrs. Ruth Paine brought to New Orleans when she drove Mrs.

Oswald here after Oswald's arrival, and was taken back to the Dallas area when Mrs. Paine moved Mrs. Oswald back there, prior to Oswald's departure.

Another FBI Agent had previously informed me that the Western Union office in New Orleans had been requested to make a careful check for money orders for Oswald; and also that the local printing shops were being canvassed to determine if any of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee literature had been printed in New Orleans.

During the conversation with FBI Agent Paul Alker, I inquired of him as to the results of those investigations. He stated that the inquiries at Western Union were negative; but that it had been ascertained that the pamphlets, etc., were printed at two different shops in New Orleans; that Oswald had been identified at one shop, and that he was not identified at the other. Mr. Alker was requested to furnish the names of the printing shops for our information, and he said it would be necessary to check their reports as he did not have the information at that time. He was informed that we were desirous of ascertaining if Oswald had placed both orders for the literature, or whether someone else - possibly A. J. Hidell - had placed one of the orders.

At approximately 3:15 PM(CST) on 12/6/63 I telephonically contacted Deputy Chief Paul J. Paterni, furnishing him the pertinent information received from the FBI relative to Miss Marilyn Murrett, the rifle, gun club check and inquiries regarding mode of travel from New Orleans to Mexico.

At approximately 4:30 PM on 12/6/63 I received telephone call from SAIC Harry G. Maynor, FBI, New Orleans, who advised that his headquarters office had issued instructions that liaison should be maintained at headquarters level in Washington, D. C. He specifically mentioned that the request which I had made of SA Alker concerning the printing plants involved had been brought to his attention, and that he felt he should communicate with his headquarters office before furnishing this information. He pointed out that the President had directed the FBI to conduct investigation relative to the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Oswald, and that presumably all information would be coordinated at headquarters level to avoid duplication, misunderstanding, etc. Mr. Maynor was informed that our interest was primarily in the security area, and that we were desirous of identifying anyone connected with Oswald who might possibly pose a threat to the security of President Johnson.

At approximately 5:00 PM on 12/6/63 I received telephone call from SAIC Robert I. Bouck, Protective Research Section, who advised that he had been contacted by a representative of the FBI in Washington, and that a question had been raised about the printing of the literature in question and duplication of efforts. SAIC Bouck advised that no further inquiries be made relative to the printing shops, and that our investigation should be confined to the gathering of information pertinent to the protection of President Johnson.

At approximately 5:30 PM this same date SAIC Maynor, FBI, informed me that he had been in touch with FBI headquarters, and that he was told that this office

would be advised by our headquarters office not to pursue further the matter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee literature. During this conversation Mr. Maynor indicated that the name A. J. Hidell, or Alek James Hidell, probably is fictitious and was used as an alias by Oswald since their investigation had failed to indicate that such a person exists.

On 12/9/63 I discussed with SA Vial the matter of his interview with Miss Marilyn Murrett. He said that while she was not specifically questioned as to whether or not she encountered Oswald while traveling in the Far East, she was given every opportunity to comment on this point, and she failed to do so.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Additional reports will be submitted covering other phases of this investigation.

FD-204 (Rev. 8-2-62)

2922

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11/8/63
INR FPCC
PPT
SY Files

Copy to: I&NS, New Orleans

Report of: SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS Office: NEW ORLEANS
Date: October 25, 1963

SY Files

Field Office File No.: 97-74 Bureau File No.: 97-4196-33

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 8 1963
OFFICE OF SECURITY
INTELLIGENCE PROCESSING SECT.

Title: FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE -
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

Character: REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Synopsis: Information from NOPD on 8/9/63 revealed that LEE H. OSWALD was arrested on that date for disturbing the peace along with three other Cubans who had objected to OSWALD's distribution of FPCC literature. OSWALD fined $10.00 or 10 days on 8/12/63 in Municipal Court, New Orleans. OSWALD reported to have distributed FPCC literature in New Orleans 8/16/63 along with another unknown white male. OSWALD appeared on a radio program on 8/21/63 in a debate against two anti-Castro persons at which time OSWALD denied that FPCC is Communist controlled and he admitted he personally was a Marxist. OSWALD reported to have moved from New Orleans on 9/25/63 and believed to have returned to Texas. FPCC handbills distributed by OSWALD bore name of "A. J. Hidell, P. O. Box 30016", which box was determined to be nonexistent. Cuban sources at New Orleans have no pertinent information regarding anyone named HIDELL and there is no record of any such name in the New Orleans directory or from credit sources. No activity of subject organization observed since 8/16/63.

P

DETAILS:

Investigation of subject organization at New Orleans was instituted on the basis of information received on August 9, 1963, from Lieutenant WILLIAM GAILLOT, First District, New Orleans Police Department, that the following persons had been arrested on Canal and Baronne Streets in New Orleans:

LEE H. OSWALD, CARLOS JOSE BRINGUIER, CELSO MACARIO

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NO 97-74

HERNANDEZ and MIGUEL MARIANO CRUZ.

Details concerning the above as made available by Lieutenant GAILLOT are as follows:

LEE H. OSWALD, white male, age 23, born October 18, 1939, New Orleans, resident 4709 Magazine, New Orleans, lower center apartment. OSWALD informed arresting officer that he is a member of the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee with headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City. Lieutenant GAILLOT informed that OSWALD was handing out yellow leaflets with inscription "Hands Off Cuba, Viva Castro".

CARLOS JOSE BRINGUIER, white male, age 29, 501 Adele Street, Apartment F, New Orleans, who informed he is the Director of the Cuban Student Directorate for the New Orleans area. He informed he emigrated to this country on February 8, 1961 INS #A12546223 and has a clothing shop at 107 Decatur Street.

CELSO MACARIO HERNANDEZ, white male age 47, 519 Adele Street, Apartment E. He advised he is a member of the same group as BRINGUIER.

MIGUEL MARIANO CRUZ, white male, age 18, 2526 Mazant Street, Apartment C, advised he is also a member of the Cuban Student Directorate.

Lieutenant GAILLOT explained that OSWALD, who claimed to be a member of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee", was passing out literature and became involved in an argument with three Cuban refugees, namely BRINGUIER, HERNANDEZ and MARIANO, who were affiliated with the Cuban Student Directorate. The following material was being disseminated by OSWALD: a yellow leaflet captioned, "Hands Off Cuba", an application to join the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and a pamphlet entitled, "The Crime Against Cuba" by CORLISS LAMONT.

The records of the New Orleans Police Department under Arrest Number 112-723 were examined on August 27, 1963. These records showed that OSWALD was arrested on August 9, 1963, by Lieutenant WILLIAM GAILLOT and

Patrolmen F. HAYWARD and F. WILSON of the First District. He was charged with "disturbing the peace by creating a scene". The records showed that OSWALD claimed to be a member of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" and was passing out circulars in the 700 block of Canal Street and became involved in an argument with three Cuban immigrants.

On August 16, 1963, two persons, one of which is believed identical with OSWALD, who identified themselves as being connected with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), distributed pamphlets in front of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. They remained in that location for only a few moments and departed.

On August 19, 1963, Mr. JESSE CORE, International Trade Mart, advised that the two parties who were distributing handbills for the FPCC as set forth above were described as follows:

One was white male, 145 pounds, 5'9", age 32 or 33, pallid complexion, and black hair. The second one was described as age 22 or 23, 6', black hair, narrow shoulders and broad waist.

JOSEPH LESSLIE, Office of the Clerk of Court, Municipal Court, 501 North Rampart Street, advised on August 28, 1963, that OSWALD appeared before Second Municipal Court Judge EDWIN A. BABYLON on August 12, 1963, and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace by creating a scene and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00 or serve ten days in jail. OSWALD elected to pay the fine. Mr. LESSLIE advised that the three persons arrested with OSWALD were discharged.

It was previously determined on August 5, 1963, from Mrs. JESSIE JAMES GARNER, 4909 Magazine Street, New Orleans, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, have resided at 4905 Magazine Street since June, 1963.

NO 97-74

Mrs. MARY BERTUCCI, Secretary, William Reilly Coffee Company, 640 Magazine Street, advised on August 5, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been employed as a maintenance man with that company since May 16, 1963. At the time he first was employed his address was 757 French Street.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 8/15/63

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was interviewed at the First District Station, New Orleans Police Department, at his request. OSWALD said that he had been picked up on August 9, 1963, by the New Orleans Police Department and was charged with disturbing the peace in the 700 block of Canal Street during the time he was distributing "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" literature.

OSWALD stated that he was unemployed at the present time, his last employment being terminated July 17, 1963, as a mechanic with the William B. Riley Company, 640 Magazine Street. He said he was born October 18, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana. He had attended Warren Easton High School in New Orleans until 1956 at which time he joined the United States Marine Corps. He had only completed two years of high school at this time. From 1956 through 1959, he was a member of the Marine Corps at which time he received an honorable discharge. Following his discharge he moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where he lived with his mother, MARGURITE OSWALD. He could not recall her address in Fort Worth, but remarked that she was living now in Arlington, Texas, and was a practical nurse by profession.

About four months ago he and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, nee Prossa, whom he met and married in Fort Worth, moved to New Orleans.

After coming to New Orleans he said he began reading various pieces of literature distributed by the "Fair Play For Cuba Committe", and it was his understanding from reading this material that the main goal and theme of the committee is to prevent the United States from invading or attacking Cuba or interfering in the political affairs of that country. Further, that the people of this country should be given an opportunity to go visit Cuba, and in this way they could make up their own minds as to what the internal conditions of Cuba are like at the present time. He says he does not consider the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" to be communist or a communistic-controlled group. OSWALD said that inquiry in New Orleans developed the fact that there apparently was a chapter of the



On 8/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 97-74

by SA JOHN LESTER QUIGLEY /cv/dmk Date dictated 8/15/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

"Fair Play For Cuba Committee" in New Orleans, but he did not know any of the members or where their offices were located. He said he sent a letter to the headquarters of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee", 799 Broadway, New York City, together with $5.00 and told them he wished to join this committee. During the latter part of May of this year he received a membership card in this organization which bore a date of May 28, 1963, and was made out in the name of LEE H. OSWALD and was signed by V. L. LEE. He described this card as being gray in color and signifying membership in the national organization. A short time thereafter he said he received in the mail a white card which showed that he was made a member of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. This card was dated June 6, 1963. It was signed by A. J. HIDELL, and it bore in the lower right hand corner the number 33 which he said indicated membership number. OSWALD had in his possession both cards and exhibited both of them.

Since becoming a member of the national committee, OSWALD said that he has been receiving the monthly circular of the committee which is about seven pages in length. He claimed that he could not recall the name of this publication.

Since receiving his membership card in the New Orleans Chapter of the committee he said that he had spoken with HIDELL on the telephone on several occasions. On these occasions, HIDELL would discuss general matters of mutual interest in connection with committee business, and on other occasions he would inform him of a scheduled meeting. He said he has never personally met HIDELL, and he knows HIDELL did have a telephone, but it has now been discontinued. He claimed that he could not recall what the number was.

OSWALD said that the committee did not have any offices in New Orleans, and whenever meetings were held they were held in residences of various members. He maintained that he had attended only two meetings of this committee, and at each of the meetings there were about five different individuals. At each of these meetings the

persons present were different. He did not know the last names of any of these individuals and claimed he was only introduced to them by first names. He maintained that he could not recall any of the first names. From what he understands there are no regularly scheduled times for meetings, and the only way he knows about them is when somebody gives him a call and tells him there will be a meeting. At these meetings he said the general conversation deals with Cuba and the latest news on the internal affairs of Cuba. OSWALD admitted that on one occasion he held a committee meeting at his home, but he declined to elaborate on how he got word to the various members that it would be held.

Last Wednesday, August 7, 1963, OSWALD said he received a note through the mail from HIDELL. The note asked him if he had time would he mind distributing some Fair Play literature in the downtown area of New Orleans. He said HIDELL knew that he was not working and probably had time. HIDELL also knew that he had considerable literature on the committee which had been furnished to him by the national committee in New York. Since he did not have anything to do, OSWALD said he decided he would go down to Canal Street and distribute some literature. He denied that he was being paid for his services, but that he was doing it as a patriotic duty.

About one P.M. on August 9, 1963, OSWALD said that he went down on Canal Street by himself and started distributed committee literature. He said he had made up a placard which he hung around his neck with a piece of string. The placard was made up of brown cardboard. On the placard were several pieces of literature which expressed the aims and purposes of the committee. At the bottom of the cardboard placard he said he had printed in black capital letters the words "Viva FIDEL". From this time until around four P.M. he said he distributed a throwaway with was prepared on yellow paper, 6" x 9"

in size, which contained the following: "Hands Off Cuba! Join The Fair Play For Cuba Committee, New Orleans, Charter Member Branch, Free Literature, Lectures, Location: A. J. HIDELL, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, Louisiana, Everybody Welcome!" In addition, OSWALD said he had on his person membership applications which he would pass out to anyone he thought desired one. This membership application was prepared on a white piece of paper 3½" wide by 8½" in length, and it contained the following information:

"To: The Fair Play for Cuba Committee
New Orleans, La.

A. J. HIDELL
P. O. Box 30016
New Orleans, La.

____ I wish to join the Committee. Enclosed is my Initiation Fee of $1.00 and dues are $1.00 a month.

____ I cannot participate as an active member of the Committee, but wish to become a subscriber to mailings. Enclosed find $5.00 for one year.

____ I would like to have a more active part in supporting the cause of FPCC. Enclosed is my contribution for_____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____"

OSWALD stated in addition to this he had on his person several copies of a thirty-nine page pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by CORLISS LAMONT, which he carried which him as it contained all of the information regarding the committee, and he would be in a position to refer to it for proper answers in the event someone questioned him regarding the aims and purposes of the committee.

OSWALD had in his possession at the time of interview a copy of the above three described documents and made available a copy of each to the Agent.

Around 4 P.M. while standing in the immediate vicinity of Walgreen's Drug Store at Canal and Baronne Streets, OSWALD said three Cubans approached him, and he gave each one of the above-described throwaways. These individuals became very angry, tore up the throwaways, threw them down on the sidewalk and began arguing with him. This created quite a disturbance and shortly thereafter the police arrived, and he, as well as the other individuals whom he understood to be Cuban exiles, was arrested.

OSWALD said it was his understanding that around one P.M. on August 12,1963, he was to be taken into City Court, New Orleans, and charged with disturbing the peace.

For further identification OSWALD exhibited a U. S. Marine Corps, Inactive Reserve, IV-5, Identification Card, which showed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, USM Serial Number 1653230, had served on active duty from period of October 24, 1956 to September 11, 1959. This ID card had been signed by Lieutenant A. G. AYERS, USMCR.

From observation and questionning, OSWALD is described as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Race | White |
| Sex | Male |
| Age | 23 |
| Date of Birth | October 18, 1939 |
| Place of Birth | New Orleans, Louisiana (at time of arrest claimed from Cuba) |
| Height | 5'9" |
| Weight | 140 pounds |
| Build | Slender |
| Hair | Light brown |
| Eyes | Blue-hazel |

NO 87-74
S

| | |
|---|---|
| Teeth | Good |
| Marital Status | Married, wife, MARINA OSWALD, nee Prossa |
| Occupation | Mechanic |
| Military Record | U. S. Marine Corps, October 24, 1956 to September 11, 1959, MSN 1653230, honorable discharge |
| Criminal Record | Denies any |
| Residence | 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana |

29-34

NO 97-74

The Times-Picayune, New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 13, 1963, contained the following news article:

"Pamphlet Case
Sentence Given

"Lee Oswald, 23, 4907 Magazine, Monday was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or serve 10 days in jail on a charge of disturbing the peace by creating a scene.

"Oswald was arrested by First District police at 4:15 p.m. Friday in the 700 block of Canal while he was reportedly distributing pamphlets asking for a "Fair Play for Cuba".

"Police were called to the scene when three Cubans reportedly sought to stop Oswald. Municipal charges against the Cubans for disturbing the peace were dropped by the court."

Confidential source fimiliar with Cuban activities in the New Orleans area were contacted during the month of September, 1963 and each advised he had no knowledge regarding OSWALD or any of the activities of subject organization in New Orleans, except the information regarding OSWALD's arrest and distribution of FPCC handbills.

Mrs. JESSIE JAMES GARNER, 4909 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on October 1, 1963 that Mr. and Mrs. OSWALD vacated their apartment on September 25, 1963. Mrs. OSWALD and young child left in station wagon bearing Texas license plate driven by same woman who brought Mrs. OSWALD to New Orleans from Texas. LEE OSWALD told Mrs. GARNER that his wife is going to have a baby and that she was going to Texas for the event. She said OSWALD left owing her 17 days rent for apartment.

NO 97-74

Mrs. CHARLES F. MURRET, 1757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, LEE OSWALD's aunt, advised on October 1, 1963, that when Mrs. OSWALD originally came to New Orleans a woman driving a station wagon brought her and the baby from Texas. This woman spoke the Russian language and apparently was well known by Mrs. OSWALD. Mrs. MURRET believed that Mrs. OSWALD lived with this woman in Texas while LEE OSWALD was seeking employment in New Orleans.

On October 7, 1963, NO T-1 advised that there is no such Post Office Box as 30016 in the New Orleans area.

Mrs. JESSIE JAMES GARNER, 4909 Magazine Street, advised on October 7, 1963 that LEE OSWALD and his wife did not have any meeting to her knowledge when he was residing at 4907 Magazine Street. She advised that they did have some friends, approximately three or four people, who used to visit them on occasions. She had no information as to the identity of these persons. She stated she had not learned where OSWALD had gone but presumed he had returned to Texas.

On October 15, 1963, NO T-2, who is cognizant of some CP activities in the New Orleans area advised that T-2 is not acquainted with OSWALD or his wife and has no knowledge of any activities on the part of subject organization in New Orleans.

On October 7, 1963, inquiry made at the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau, New Orleans, failed to indicate that there was anyone with a credit record in New Orleans by the name of A. J. HIDELL. The city directory in New Orleans contained no record in the name of A. J. HIDELL.

On September 12, 1963, confidential informant NO T-3 made available a transcript of a radio broadcast animated from radio station WDSU, New Orleans, on August 21, 1963, from the program known as "Conversation Carte Blanche". This transcript revealed that on August 21, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared on the aforementioned radio program along with ED BUTLER, Executive Director of the Information Council of the Americas, New Orleans, which organization specializes in the distribution of anti-Communist educational material through Latin America.

NO 97-74

Also on the program was CARLOS BRINGUIER, a Cuban refugee connected with the Revoluntionary Student Directorate. Both BUTLER and BRINGUIER are anti-Castro and during this program debated with OSWALD. Some of the pertinent statements made by OSWALD during this program included the following: that the FPCC is not communist controlled and that he, OSWALD, is a Marxist.

## APPENDIX

### FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba", placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961 reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the fall of 1962 and was filled by Vincent "Ted" Lee, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed Lee has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, Lee has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. Lee feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

## APPENDIX

## CORLISS LAMONT

On September 28, 1953, Louis F. Budenz testified before the United States Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee that Earl Browder, as head of the Communist Party (CP) in the United States, had referred to Corliss Lamont as one of the "four prides" of the CP because Corliss Lamont was ready to cooperate with any Communist front or any Communist cause. Browder made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CP in the early 1940's. Budenz also recalled that Lamont was a member of the CP when he, Budenz, was a member.

"Rights", self-identified as a publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) April - May, 1962, issue, reveals Corliss Lamont is Vice-Chairman of the ECLC.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings * * * WILKINSON has

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists. * * * (Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist Law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)."

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to File No.*

New Orleans, Louisiana
October 25, 1963

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE - NEW ORLEANS DIVISION |
| Character | REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA; INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA |
| Reference | Report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS dated October 25, 1963 at New Orleans. |

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-103

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# *Memorandum*

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
CO-2-34,030

TO : Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
ATTN: Mr. Pollach
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

DATE: September 14, 1964

FROM : James J. Rowley
Chief, U. S. Secret Service

SUBJECT: Secret Service Report

There is attached memorandum covered by Secret Service Control Number 1785.

#1495

Attachment

CO1495

CO-2-34,030

U. S. Secret Service

Chief - Attention Inspector Kelley

Sept. 11, 1964

SAIC Rice - New Orleans

Commission No. 1495

Lee Harvey Oswald - Assassination of President Kennedy

This will confirm telephone call on September 11, 1964, from Special Agent Elmer W. Moore, at the office of the Warren Commission, who referred to Page 14, par. 6, of SA A. G. Vial's report dated 12/3/63, wherein reference was made to literature found in possession of Oswald which bore the stamped address "FPCC 544 Camp St., New Orleans, La." SA Moore advised that this particular literature had not been received, and that the Warren Commission was desirous of obtaining same, if available.

I informed SA Moore that I seemed to recall that one of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee circulars distributed by Oswald bore the address of 544 Camp Street, but that we had no circulars bearing this address in our file. SA Moore was informed that further search would be made, and that if necessary the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Police Department Intelligence Division would be contacted to determine if such a circular is available.

I subsequently contacted the local FBI office and was informed that a search would be made of their files for the circular, and up to this time no further information has been received from that office.

Further search of the files of this office disclosed that a pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont bears the following rubber stamped impression on Page 39: "F P C C 544 Camp St. New Orleans, La." One copy of this pamphlet was furnished Chief's Office with SA Vial's report dated 12/3/63, and is listed as an attachment. It is not known if the copy furnished with SA Vial's report bore the rubber stamped impression. The one remaining copy in this office is being furnished herewith.

Inquiry was also made of the Intelligence Division, New Orleans Police Department, this date. They have one remaining copy of this same pamphlet, which bears the same rubber stamped address.

In view of the circumstances, it would appear that the comment in SA Vial's report referred to the above mentioned pamphlet, "The Crime Against Cuba" and not to the yellow circulars, some of which bore the stamped impression "A J Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La." and others "L. H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.", copies of which have been furnished your office.

ATTACHMENT: Pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont

To Pollack

C.E. 3120

178

# HANDS OFF CUBA!

## Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee

NEW ORLEANS CHARTER MEMBER BRANCH

*Free Literature, Lectures*

LOCATION:

A J HIDELL
P.O. BOX 30016
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

EVERYONE WELCOME!

(D-25)

HBL Exhibit D-25

110 - 16661
1991 - 011